



# BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

NO. 1516.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

Published by

R. M. & A. O. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

TERMS:

For one year in advance, \$3.00

For six months, 1.75

For three months, 1.00

ADVERTISING:

Office: Corner of Bryant and School Streets, (Court House Block).

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Superior Judge, Wm. H. Vinton.

County Clerk, J. M. Cady.

Recorder, John D. Murphy.

Treasurer, Joseph A. Brown.

County Attorney, H. M. Eddy.

Assessor, D. M. Walters.

Coroner & Public Administrator, Cornelius Richards.

Superintendent of Schools, William Calahan.

Superior, First District, William Stewart.

Superior, Second District, William Morgan.

Superior, Third District, Henry A. Pitts.

Superior, Fourth District, M. S. Hunter.

Superior, Fifth District, Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds regular sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER.

(Late Receiver U. S. Land Office).

LAND AND MINE ATTORNEY.

SACRAMENTO.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

221 J Street—Room 1, next door to U. S. Land Office.

R. F. OSEORN & CO.

NO. 751 MARKET ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

General Hardware

CABINET.

UPHOLSTERERS

CARRIAGE MAKERS

HARDWARE.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

NO. 1516.

## BALLOONING IN CHINA.

Oriental Imitators of an American Aeronaut.

Among the most recent of the many

imitations of the American

airman, the Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

The Chinese

have been very successful.

## "SARDINE" FISHERIES.

Keeping Up Thousands of Herring from

Quadrant Bay for the Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around Quadrant bay

the herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

Quadrant bay for the

Eastport Fisheries.

All over and around

Quadrant bay the

herring are being

kept up in thousands

of herring from

## THE FIRE DOGS OF NEW YORK.

Bluff, One of the Principal Members of

the Fire Department.

The fire dogs of New York

deserve mention, says the

Illustrated American.

Dravory is a very common

quality among these active,

bright-eyed dogs.

Bluff is a typical fire dog.

He belongs to Capt. Fumelle,

who is justly fond of

his big Newfoundland.

Bluff has not overcome

his bad habit of jumping

and barking at the horses,

and looking back at them

while running to a fire.

This habit causes much

anxiety to his master,

who has lost two dogs that

run over while indulging in

this trick.

He estimates the greatest

disgrace when his

boon companions, the fire

ladies, clean the engine

house, and when the

place is inundated with

water and soap suds

he abandons his friends

and sits on the opposite

side of the street, growl-

ing, showing his teeth

and manifesting his

displeasure in a hundred

and one disagreeable

ways. He goes regularly

to one of the large

hospitals, which is

quite near his engine

house, and carries

home a small basket

of bones for his

breakfast. One day, just

after the kitchen door

had been shut behind

him, he heard the alarm

sound in the engine

house. Dropping his

basket, he barked

furiously, and jumped

up at the door. The

frightened cook, think-

ing that the dog had

gone mad, hastened to

open the door just as

the engine-house. Off

ran the fireless bluff

in hot pursuit. Once

at the fire he rushed

into one of the rooms

of a tenement house

and, picking up a

baby that lay in his

cradle forgotten,

carried it down the

stairs, his teeth

firmly fastened in

the child's long

clothes. He was



THREE DOLLARS A WEEK.







## MUSIC-LOVING BRUTES.

Some Species Which Manifest De-light in Melody.

Dogs Sometimes Join in a Song, and Even Cows Caw in Gladness Unusually When They Hear Sweet Strains.

The question: Are animals musical? is a perplexing one and may not easily be set at rest, says the New York Evening Sun. Every body has heard a dog howl at a musical performance, but does that indicate a dislike for music or a desire for some other kind? There are many recorded instances of dogs who have shown distinct musical ability.

The satisfaction expressed by cats at piano playing must have been generally noticed. It will be found that they show every sign of feline enjoyment, purring, blinking their eyes and agitating their claws. Usually, too, they will venture on the piano keys themselves when they are alone, to find out what kind of harmony they can extract from the mysterious instrument.

The writer has put down here a few instances which tend to answer in the affirmative the question under discussion.

A keeper in a menagerie told him that the animals undoubtedly appreciated the work of a band which played near by, and that it did them good.

The worst difficulty that the animal keeper encounters is the apathy of his wards and their aversion to exercise. This keeper said that when the band struck up an inspiring air, like "Rule Britannia," the animals walked up and down their cages in quite a lively way. Thus they were induced to take as much exercise as possible under the conditions. The birds chattered or sang, and even the snakes showed unusual signs of life.

When the band was away, operating on the ears of the townspeople, the animals became apathetic again, and moped. The keeper attributed the good health and longevity which prevailed in this feline community to the steady effects of the municipal band.

The dog, it is said, shows a marked preference for the harmonium over every other instrument. Once there lived a terrier of mixed but entirely Scottish breed who used to listen to the playing of the harmonium with evident pleasure until a very high note was reached. He would then arise, stretch out his tail, stiffen himself and howl the same note for some time. He intended in this way to indicate his displeasure and to discourage the further playing of the note.

Dogs, it may then be inferred, are fond of serious music and of solemn instruments. They protest habitually against the playing of lively tunes. They have, indeed, been taught to dance to the violin and the flute, but their nature has been outraged. In the grinding of a barrel organ a bulldog has found congenial employment.

A man had a collie, in all respects but one an affectionate and respectful animal, who was roused to fury by his master's singing, which was not good. He would howl so terribly that his master seldom finished a song. The dog lived to a good old age, and was greatly respected in the neighborhood.

A young grime donna, very well known in this country and in Europe, has a terrier which accompanies her when she practices her songs. He keeps time and barks to some extent in tune. Although the assistance he affords is by no means valuable, his mistress is so much pleased by his cleverness that she does not discourage him.

A young lady was in the habit of singing in a contralto voice a religious song called "Calvary" to a setter. It was in E minor. The dog used to howl in time at regular intervals and in the right key.

There is much doubt as to how cats take music. Some hold that they are not born musicians, but can be educated. An acquaintance had a very much petted cat who was indifferent to harmony as a kitten but grew to like it in time. She would sit by the piano and listen for a long time, and when the player went away would step on the keys herself. She showed a strong preference for the treble notes and some terror at the sound of the bass ones.

Cows are said to be intensely fond of music. Seven or eight persons who were fond of hearing their own melodious voices went on a boating excursion. They sang as they rowed, and they allege that a small Alderney cow accompanied them along the river, dancing and behaving as if she were intoxicated with delight.

She even advanced through the water to meet them, leaving her infant on the bank. When at last she was compelled to part from them she bellowed long and sorrowfully.

Mice and rats are said to be as much affected by music as was the cow. On this point the best evidence is the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

### Fishing in Cayman.

Negombo lake, Cayman, is about four miles in width, and all around us were picturesque canoes, whose owners were diligently fishing in its quiet waters. They have a curious method of frightening fish into the net, which is held by some of the crew, while others wave long fringes of torn plantain leaves or coconut-palm, similar to those which are hung up as decorations at any festival. The fish thus alarmed are expected to jump upwards. At night the fishers carry a blazing torch downwards, so that the glare is all on the water. The torch consists of a fragrant stick, and from its center projects a long, sharp knife with which to impale any large fish which is seen resting in the shallow.

### Strictly Business.

Advertising for wives is one of the customs of some South Sea Islanders. The method is for the would-be husband to affix a leaf bearing his particular name to a tree trunk, and after the lapse of three days to find another leaf beside his he goes to the family whose mark is on the second leaf and declares for his bride.

## FACTS ABOUT GREENLAND.

Wonderful and Impressive Scenery—Great Rivers Meandering Under the Ice.

A lecture on Greenland was given in London not long ago by Clements Markham. His history of the early discoveries included the voyage of Eric the Red.

Hall was the first Englishman who laid his bones on the shore of Greenland.

In 1721 Hans Egede, the apostle of the Esquimaux, landed in Greenland. It has been found impossible to penetrate for any distance into the vast interior. The natives believe it to be inhabited by enormous and malignant beings.

It is 850,000 square miles in extent, the whole being a mass of ice. A Danish professor in 1820 made his way for thirty miles inland and described the scene he saw.

There is nothing but a white world supporting a blue vault. From far below one's feet there comes the moaning noise, the voice of rivers flowing far beneath.

Occasionally there are loud reports from the opening of the cleft, a vast mass of water pierces its way in the ice down to the underlying granite itself for thousands of feet.

At thirty miles from the coast the height above the sea was 2,900 feet and the ice was still rising.

A wonderful sight is that of the colossal rivers, deep and broad, which flow between tall blue banks, and pour at the end of their course down a cleft with a mighty cascade, which is conspicuous from a distance from a cloud of mist which always hangs above it.

On the strips of the land near the coast the Greenland flora, though scanty, is very pleasant to the eye. Vegetation covers the ground in thick masses, forming turf in the level places, while it fills the chinks and crannies of the rocks and creeps over the surface of the stone, giving a bright appearance to the land in summer.

## JAPANESE SWORDSMEN.

A Sword Cut for Which an Ordinary Man Is Unprepared.

The pictures and carvings of Japan, as a rule, present the warriors armed with two swords—one on each side, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. This two-sword matter is more a part of ceremony and state than anything else.

When a Japanese means business he only needs one sword. They are not so skillful of fence as the Europeans, but nevertheless have a number of cuts and slashes which, being in their nature so many surprises, would give a swordsman unused to their methods some little trouble.

The first move a Jap makes in a sword fight is fraught with danger to his opponent. There are no preliminaries with a Jap. The fight begins with him while his blade is yet in its scabbard, and as he draws his weapon, wisdom will give him about forty feet of room.

Unrapping the scabbard near the center, he slightly tilts it so that the point of the sword as it hangs by his side is, if anything, a little higher than the hilt. The sword itself is curved, very heavy, and with its single edge as keen as twenty razors.

When he draws it streams from the scabbard like a beam of light, and as it comes he makes a prodigious step forward with his right foot, accompanying the whole with a rapid circular slash upward of the back-handed sort. The whole performance is one motion, and rapid in its execution as thought.

Your Jap will reach a man a dozen feet away, and the keen blade, starting its work low, will split an opponent like a mackerel. A Japanese swordsman always makes this upward sweep on drawing his weapon, whether an enemy is in sight or not.

## SHE WAS HUNGRY.

The Bride in a Chinese Wedding Deprived of Her Breakfast.

A Chinese wedding party in Canton recently lost one of the most important items in the wedding ceremony—the bride, says the North China Herald. The little lady had been carried to her bridegroom's home, hidden in the customary embroidered red satin chair decorated with flowers, and put down at the door to await the auspicious moment for crossing the threshold. Her escort had come a long way and was weary, so they retired into a neighboring room and went to sleep.

They awoke late in the evening, rushed to the door, and, concluding the bride had left, carried the empty chair back to its lot. Soon after the bridegroom and his family, dressed in their finest, lighted the candles and their incense sticks, laid out rice and the orthodox viands, and opened the door. No sign of either chair or bride.

They immediately decided that she had been carried off by brigands, and alarmed the whole district, the search going on fruitlessly. At last the distracted bridegroom woke up the chair-bearers and they, struck by a sudden idea, ran off to the loft.

They opened the chair, and there sat the poor little bride, stiff, frightened and hungry. She had felt that she was being carried off, but dared not cry out, as no well-bred bride ought to open her lips till after the marriage ceremony. Hence all the trouble.

## "Joking" a Soul.

In San Francisco a few days ago Sing Song, priest in a Chinese joshouse, was arrested on the charge of cruelty to animals. He was found on Washington street, wearing a square hat and a long robe. He was making a horrible noise by beating cymbals and ringing a bell. Near by he had a white duck in a tub of water with its legs tied together so that it could not swim. When asked what this performance meant, Sing said that a Chinese woman had died in the house which he was in front of and he was trying to "joke" her soul into the body of the water fowl, so that when it died its spirit would carry the woman's soul off to the happy kingdom beyond. He was very indignant at being arrested.

## WHAT WE KNOW.

Very Little in Comparison with What We Do Not Know.

Many Things in the Realm of Science and Sentiment with Which We Presumptuously Think We Are Familiar.

In aiming to isolate and pick up, to handle and examine a few of the "Things We Do Not Know," the first step is to identify a few of the things we think we know, but don't; next, a few of the things we think we don't know, but do—for that is the same as not knowing them; and, finally to point out some of those we know we don't know, and which we saw enough don't, writes an iconoclast in the New York Evening Sun.

For example, among the last are a child's mind, a woman's meaning, a man's purpose, the verdict of a jury, the operation of medicine, the speech of cats, ethics of dogs, and so on, all of which we know to exist, and that we know nothing further about them.

Some folks suppose they know things learned at school; as, for example, that parallel straight lines in a plane are two that never meet; but this isn't true. If the lines are parallel they do meet—at infinity. Others hug the delusion that a straight line does not change its direction, however prolonged. The fact is, of course, that a straight line is part of a circumference of infinite radius.

Among things we think we don't know, but which we do know all the time, the first is: What we will ourselves do in a situation we have once experienced. We shall, in fact, do just what we did before. If our conduct on that occasion turned out ill many people think they will do something else, and that they don't know what. This is delusion. They will do the same old thing. Otherwise man would learn by experience, which is against nature.

Another thing a man thinks he doesn't know is that a fellow-creature who cheats a third for his sake will cheat him for the fellow-creature's own sake. Yet this is a truth that governs human relations as gravitation rules the material universe. It is a menstruum in which the relations of men and women find a universal solvent.

Many persons believe they know that iron is a substance which cannot change into different substances. More error. Iron maintains its identity at the temperature of terrestrial laboratories. It splits up into other substances under the sun's heat. Most folks think they have a mental image of what the moon's surface is like, but they haven't. They have such an image of that half of its surface which man sees, but none of the other half, which man has never seen.

There are people who believe they know what their own inside is like, though they have never seen a cadaver or a hog in the cutting up.

There are even school-teachers who think they know that English verse scans in the number of its syllables, irrespective of the time required to utter them. So there are writers of such verse who misnomer poetry to be poetry if it is metrically articulate.

More people think they know that the rudder turns the bow of a boat than know that what it really does is to swing the stern.

Most people know, when speaking of an electric fluid or current, that, while electrical phenomena are developed successively in time and space, nothing exists corresponding to any of our other conceptions for which the words fluid and current stand. More than this, very few persons have formed any kind of provisional hypothesis, even, for reducing to any sort of concrete image the simulacrum of a concept that wavers behind the use of the word electricity.

Among other things we think we know, but don't, may be enumerated: Points in the stock exchange, the figures of visible supply of staples and the real responsibility of parties rated at one million dollars or upward by the commercial agencies.

A popular delusion is that the liar can be made, who is not born so. The liar's gift is, in fact, one of the rarest; its highest expression consists in the insight that discerns its opportunity to tell the truth with the certainty of being disbelieved.

More men believe they can play draw than there are white blackbirds, yet the man who can play draw is the rarer beast.

Folks talk of steam; to most of them visible vapor is the thing this word stands for; many think they believe that the cloud they see issuing from a steam waste pipe is the agency that, still a visible cloud, moves the steam engine. Few, perhaps, really believe this, for the mental impressions of most of such people on such subjects are too vague and unmeaning to be rightly called beliefs. But there is a considerable number of people who know better than to confound live steam in its working state with visible vapor; most of these perhaps have read or have heard of an hypothesis by which particles in the gaseous condition are conceived to fly about, bombarding the sides of vessels in which the gases may be contained coming into collision with one another. How many stop to reflect that this fanciful presentation of the subject is put forward purely in a provisional way, awaiting the progress of investigations essentially mathematical, and that it sustains, to some conception of the physical world, some such relation as spectacular pantomime does to the conduct of human life in its derby hat and rubber overboots?

## Wanted a Hostess.

"Paint me like a gentleman," said an American philosopher to an artist; "as for the likeness, that doesn't amount to anything." The king of Spain, now five years old, appears to be of the same turn of mind. When the sculptor, M. Querol, at last hit upon a pose for the youthful sovereign to appear in marble, the youngster said to him: "And, sir, all things, please make me a great tall fellow with a long mustache."

## BITS FROM HISTORY.

POSTAL cards were introduced on June 1, 1879.

LOUISIANA was purchased from France on April 30, 1803.

THE battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, June 18, 1815.

POTATOES were not planted in New England fields until 1718.

THE first agricultural exhibition was held at Georgetown, D. C., in 1810.

THE union flag was first shown on January 1, 1770, at Cambridge, Mass.

THE territory of Oregon was admitted as a state into the union on February 14, 1859.

WASHINGTON took the oath of office as first president of the United States April 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal hall, New York city. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston.

THE only man tried, found guilty and executed for treason during the existence of the United States was William B. Mumford, in 1862. The execution took place in New Orleans, under an order of Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

THE word "states" was first officially used May 15, 1793, when Mr. Archibald Cary reported to the Virginia convention, then in session at Williamsburg, the famous resolution "to declare the United Colonies free and independent states."

## Orchids in India.

Hunting the orchid was a lucrative business a few years ago, and India ministered beneficially to the craze, as Holland had to the tulip mania and Japan to the chrysanthemum rage. Along the banks of India's wide streams and high up on the rocky faces of her loftiest mountains some of the most valuable orchids were found. Ignatius Foster, of Newtown, L. I., one of the most widely traveled orchid collectors of the time, is said to have wandered over one thousand miles up the Brahmapootra river in search of a single rare specimen, and its discovery paid him well for his time and trouble.

## MINING NOTICES.

NO. 1886.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL. May 21, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRIETTA E. BARNES, whose post-office address is Woodford's, Alpine county, California, and HIRSH B. BARNES, whose post-office address is Van Buren, Arkansas, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifty Hundred linear feet of the ALTUNA QUARTZ MINE or vein, bearing Gold, Silver, Copper and other minerals, ground and situated in the State of California, and designated by the said notice and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 37 in section 18 in Township 10 North, Range Nineteen East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, said Lot No. Thirty-seven being as follows:

### SURVEY OF THE LODE.

Beginning at a post, 4 1/2 feet long, by 4 inches square, set 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked No. 1 A. Identical with location monument at the North Westerly end of lode. Whence the S. W. cor. of the lode, bears S. 85 1/2° E. 20 1/2 chs. dist. The S. W. cor. of the bounding house, bears N. 47° E. 94 1/2 chs. dist., a pine 30 inches in dia., marked B. T. bears N. 34° E. 2 1/2 chs. dist. Whence the variation of the north being 18° 30' E. S. 65 1/2° E. 2.00 chs. A low sag, bears S. 70° W. and ascend 8.00 chs. The mouth of a tunnel 18 feet long, with a mound of stones, and ascend steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 12 1/2 chs. To North Westerly corner of the building works, building 12 1/2 chs. the main shaft 160 feet deep, size 6 feet by 4 feet, a shaft 80 feet deep, bears S. 6° E. 2.00 chs. dist. 20.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 21.50 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 22.75 chs., 1500 feet, set a post 4 1/2 feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A. S. E." on South Easterly end of claim, and the point middle of the lode. Whence old location monument, bears S. 84° E. 10 chs. dist. A pine, 18 inches in dia., marked B. T. bears N. W. 30 1/2 chs. dist. A juniper, 15 inches in dia., bears S. 60° E. 19 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T.

### SURVEY OF EXTENSION BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the previously described monument of the South Easterly end of lode. Thence the variation being 18° 30' East S. 31 1/2° W. descend 1.75 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 3.50 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 4.50 chs., 300 feet. To corner No. 2. Set a post 4 1/2 feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 3 A." Whence a pine, 48 inches in dia., bears N. 37° W. 10 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. A tamarack, 24 inches in dia., marked B. T. bears South 80 1/2 chs. dist. The location corner bears S. 60° E. 15 1/2 chs. dist. The Mexican shaft bears N. 25° W. 2.57 chs. dist. Thence I run N. 56 1/2° W. descend through pine, fir and juniper timber 1.00 chs. A low sag, bears N. 42° W. and ascend 8.40 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. A. S. and descend 8.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 40° W. and ascend 10.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. S. E. and descend 22.75 chs., 1500 feet to corner No. 3. Identical with location corner. Set a post, 4 1/2 feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 4 A." Whence a tamarack 20 inches in dia., bears S. 30° E. 7 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. A juniper 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 34 1/2° W. 18 1/2 chs. dist.

Thence I run N. 31 1/2° E. descend 2.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 10° W. and ascend 4.50 chs., 300 feet, monument on North Westerly end of lode, previously described as No. 40 chs., 600 feet to corner "No. 4" a post in stone mound, marked "No. 4 A." Whence location corner, bears N. 27° E. 7 1/2 chs. dist. A fir, 42 inches in dia., bears N. 27° W. 15 chs. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 60 inches in dia., bears N. 47° E. 4 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. The N. W. corner of Section 18 T. 10 N. R. 19 E. M. 11 S., bears N. 51 1/2° W. 7.00 chs. dist. This corner is a point set in a mound of stones, from which a 8 1/2 chs. in dia., bears N. 80° W. 6 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. 10 N. R. 19 E. M. 11 S. A fir, 48 in. dia., bears S. 18° W. 27 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. A fir, 5 1/2 in. dia., bears S. 50° E. 12 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. 10 N. R. 19 E. M. 11 S. Thence I run S. 80 1/2° E. ascend a steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 22.50 chs. Top of ridge, bears N. S. and descend 22.75 chs., 1500 feet, set a post 4 1/2 feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 1 A." Whence the location corner, bears S. 50 1/2° E. 15 chs. dist. A pine, 40 in. dia., bears N. 31 1/2° E. 1 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 4 feet in dia., bears S. 12 1/2° E. 7 1/2 chs. dist., marked B. T. Thence I run S. 61 1/2° W. descend 4.50 chs., 300 feet to monument at South Easterly end of lode, and place of beginning. Containing 30 66 acres.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Alpine County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Records, pages 180 & 181. The adjoining claimants are none.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Altuna Quartz Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claim, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

E. W. ROBERTS, Register.

CHARLES F. GARDNER, Attorney for Applicant, Sacramento, Cal.  
It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty days, (ten consecutive weeks) in the Sacramento Chronicle-Union, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co., California.

E. W. ROBERTS, Register.

First publication May 24th, 1891. mcs-10w

## EVERYBODY

READS THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

CHRONICLE-UNION—ON THE SHIP.

## CHRONICLE-UNION.

## THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the

Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE

OFFICIAL PRESS.

AND RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF

JOB PRINTING OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.